

The National Republican

VOL. XXIV.—NO. 102.

WASHINGTON, D. C. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

A UNION DEPOT.

Sketch of the Various Plans for Concentrating the Railroad Tracks.

Interview With the Chairman of the Senate District Committee.

The Illegal Encroachments of the Baltimore and Potomac Company.

The Ills the Residents of South Washington Suffer Under.

A reporter of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN called on Senator Ingalls, chairman of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, Sunday to inquire what steps were being taken, if any, toward moving the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac railroad companies from the streets and avenues which they now encumber.

"The committee," said the senator, "has had under consideration a bill which provides for a union depot for both railroad companies on the south side of Maryland avenue, the removal of the tracks from Sixth street southwest, and the purchase by the government of the Sixth street depot. There are three routes proposed by which the Baltimore and Ohio road shall reach the union depot and the Long bridge, which the company is anxious to do in order to connect with the Virginia Midland. One plan is for the two branches of the Baltimore and Ohio to meet near the fair grounds and, passing around the city, come in at the same place as the Baltimore and Potomac and occupy the same streets and avenues. Another plan is for the tracks to run through a tunnel under Capitol hill in the vicinity of Eleventh street east, and so connect with the Baltimore and Potomac. The third plan is to tunnel the Capitol grounds about 400 or 500 feet east of the east wall of the Capitol building. At a meeting of the committee several days ago an informal expression of opinion was taken concerning these three plans, and the last one had a majority of the committee in its favor."

"Will it be safe to tunnel the Capitol grounds?"

"I have to take the opinion of engineers, of course, upon that point. Capt. Greene, the assistant to the engineer commissioner, says that there is no danger at all in tunneling the Capitol grounds. The top of the tunnel will be 50 to 60 feet under ground. One element of danger I have heard mentioned in conversation, that is, that the tunnel would be an excellent place for somebody to put a dynamite mine sometime and blow up the Capitol and legislators together. The railroad company has been making some calculations on its own account. It surveyed for a tunnel west of the Capitol. The top of the tunnel was to be only about 15 feet beneath the surface. The company was told that it might as well give that plan up at once."

"Which of the three routes do you personally prefer?"

"I have no choice. I want that ugly Baltimore and Ohio depot out of the way and the streets run through as they were intended to do. Either plan will accomplish that object and will suit me."

Senator Ingalls further stated that in case the Capitol grounds were tunnelled, the surface of the ground would not be disturbed at all. The company propose to finish the tunnel as it is dug. The estimated cost of it is about \$100 a foot.

The proposition to grant this route to the Baltimore and Ohio company was adopted by a vote of 5 to 2, but it was understood that the minority will submit a report antagonizing the report of the majority. Two members of the committee were absent—Messrs. Aldrich and Palmer—when the vote was taken, and the majority are endeavoring to get their support. The opposition to the plan and route adopted by the committee is mainly against the tunnel proposition. The matter has been disposed of in committee, but the fight will be renewed in the senate.

The bill mentioned by Senator Ingalls was introduced by Senator Gorman as an amendment to senate bill 581. As will be seen, the three benefits to the citizens of Washington which will be derived from its passage are the removal of the ugly Baltimore and Ohio depot, the removal of the tracks from the streets, and the removal of the tracks from the most beautiful in the city—are given up to the railroads even more than at present, since two roads, instead of one, will run trains through them. Certainly a proposition to do this is not for forcing in the tracks on those avenues from the driveways on either side, and for some viaducts over the tracks, but that is all the relief proposed for the residents there, who have been complaining and offering petitions for ten years.

There will be no difficulty with the Baltimore and Ohio people. They have formed a syndicate with the Virginia Midland company for the purpose of gathering up some of the southern trade. They must make a connection over the Long bridge, and will accept any reasonable proposition which will enable them cross the city.

The strong opponent of this bill, and of any bill which compels it to move any of its tracks, is the Baltimore and Potomac company. It is very comfortably situated as it is, has its passenger depot in the heart of the city, has the use of two of the principal avenues, and does not want to move. From members of the senate committee it is learned that the Baltimore and Potomac company is urging against the bill that the people are perfectly satisfied to leave things as they are, and they say that there are no petitions of citizens asking for any change. It appears, in fact, that the people, after agitating the subject for ten years, and signing almost innumerable petitions and remonstrances, are about to let the case go by default, and have not presented a single petition to the senate committee.

The subject of the encroachments of the Baltimore and Potomac company and of the depreciation in the value of property, as well as the inconvenience and danger caused by them, is old, and has been fully discussed in the newspapers time and again. Congress, in 1867, granted the company the right to enter the district and city with only a track. In 1873 the further right to run its track on Sixth street and erect its depot in the present location on a government reservation was granted. The business of the company has increased, and more tracks were necessary. It now occupies the greater part of Maryland and Virginia avenues southwest with from two to five tracks. A memorial presented to the last congress represents that by the present location of the tracks of the two roads in the city property is depreciated in value to the amount of \$8,100,000.

Within the past year the Baltimore and Potomac company has laid an additional track on Virginia avenue, from Four-and-a-half street to South Capitol street, has run switches across sidewalks into coal and wood yards, and has taken entire possession of the bed of the old canal, from South Capitol street to the tunnel. All these things, the citizens claim, were done in violation of law. The right to use the bed of the old canal was granted by the district court in 1873, and was ratified by congress. The company immediately laid more tracks there and congress has not ratified the permission granted

THE EVE OF BATTLE.

The Democrats Preparing to Caucus on the Tariff Bill.

The Little Rift in the Lute Widening to a Yawning Crack.

Disast Between the Free Traders and Protectionists Likely to Culminate in a Party Row.

A Secret Conference of the Free Trade and Tariff Reform Wing Last Night.

Yesterday was the first time for the past ten days that Mr. Morrison, chairman of the ways and means committee, was at all approachable. All acid rejoinders and biting sarcasms were for the time laid aside. Whether this was the calmness of despair or the birth of new hope for his famous horizontal tariff measure even his most intimate friends could not definitely say. He answered all questions as to the probable results of the approaching caucus in a steady monotone that might indicate a conviction of hopeless defeat or the repressed exultation of approaching victory. He reiterated his former assertion that his bill would be accepted as a party measure by the caucus, and again said that he had no apprehension that any portion of the democrats of the house would array themselves against the action of the caucus. Through the day it was evident that his mind was occupied with his bill only, while in conversation with a group of friends in the house lobby he undertook on three separate occasions to relate an anecdote of the late war, but each time he managed to engraft a sort of free-trade-protection matter upon his story that was a source of decided surprise to his hearers. The Randall wing of the house were mysteriously active and not disposed to say anything as to the prospects of the caucus. One representative who is Mr. Randall's most trusted aid, said that it was possible the caucus might go off quietly, but so far as this was concerned he thought the chances for trouble were about equal to that of the Dutch cross-roads grocer who persisted in weighing out gunpowder with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Said he: "We have been told to-night that the Morrison men are all right; that they will come into the caucus tomorrow evening just overflowing with harmony and ready to do anything to secure peace in the party. Mr. Morrison would be free to concede everything, to abolish the free list and consent to any amendments, only provided that his bill may receive the sanction of the caucus, and be taken up as a party measure for its moral effect. One enthusiastic advocate of the free trade and harmony, who was here in my room only 10 minutes ago, even went so far as to intimate that he thought that before the chairman of the ways and means committee would precipitate a conflict he would consent to the abolition of the free list, except the tariff and enacting clause struck out. Now we don't like this sort of knocking down; it looks suspicious. And to show how justly we estimate this phase of the situation, you would be surprised to know that even at this hour the free trade and tariff reform democrats of the house are holding a sort of ante-caucus consultation in the rooms of Representative Mills of Texas, at 1115 G street northwest. All the free traders and tariff reformers have been gathered there this evening, except Mr. Hewitt, of New York. We know that Speaker Carlisle was there, and that he advocated a sort of stoop-to-conquer policy for tomorrow evening that we feel some anxiety about. It's all very curious, and it's about promoting harmony in this presidential year, but in the light of this secret convocation of the extreme wing of our party, where Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Watterson were prominent advisers, who favor protection and believe in protection, do not feel that the degree of comfortable assurance which our conferees desire us to."

Our course in the caucus will be as straight as we can make it. We will insist on no tariff legislation at the present session, and if it is claimed that the production of surplus revenues is the object to be obtained, we have a project to offer that will meet with favor from the country over. We are prepared to support a bill that shall abolish all internal revenue taxation, except the tax on distilled spirits and liquors. This will, in a great measure, relieve the country from the spy system which is a necessary adjunct to internal taxation, and will cut down the receipts of the government to a point where there will be only a nominal surplus. We are prepared to trust that the Morrison bill will accomplish less than nothing in this direction, for it can be demonstrated from the reports of the bureau of statistics that as a general proposition when over the duties on any particular article are increased revenue has resulted. In increased revenue to the government from that very source, and a corresponding damage has been worked to the home manufacturers of such merchandise."

This reduction of internal taxation has been especially commended by Mr. Barnum, chairman of the democratic national committee, who holds that it will give the party an opportunity to embody a plank in the platform to be adopted at Chicago that will rest on actual legislation passed by a democratic house of representatives and not upon vague promises of a result to be achieved in the uncertain future."

Subsequent investigation verified the statement of a conference of free traders and tariff reformers held last night, and the general indisposition of those known to be present to give out any information on the subject is well calculated to strengthen the impression that there are some new developments likely to crop out during the deliberations of the caucus. The coming to sum up the situation, it may be stated that while both factions of the democratic party in congress profess an anxious desire to promote harmonious action, and to do nothing calculated to embarrass their efforts in the presidential campaign, there is a jealous suspicion each of the other that will probably result in a very heated debate and a prolonged session of the caucus to be held to-night."

CHANGES IN THE POLICE.

The commissioners have reconsidered their acceptance of the resignation of Robert Hutchinson, a private of class one of the police force, so as to allow him to retain his position, and have withdrawn the appointment of Charles McGinnis. They have also accepted the resignation of Olmsted Turner, messenger at police headquarters, and have promoted Martin Conway to the vacancy. Joseph Van Vleet takes Conway's place.

GEN. GRANT'S CONDITION.

Gen. Grant took several walks about his room yesterday without crutches. This is the first time he has been able to do so since his fall in December. The general has been under the treatment of Prof. Nassau for the past two weeks, who has been applying the Swedish movement and cure, with the above decided result.

A COLLISION.

Two horses attached to a wagon of the Great Falls Ice company ran away yesterday and collided with T. W. Smith's wagon, at the corner of First and C streets, breaking a wheel. No other damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A young white man named William Davis died suddenly yesterday at a house in Louisa alley, South Washington. The coroner was notified.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Randall Delegates Elected—New England Democrats Favor Tilden—A Republican Mayor in Hagerstown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Randall had the call in the democratic county convention held in this state to-day. Tilden's old friend, Mr. William L. Scott, was elected senatorial delegate, and will go to a national delegate to Chicago with some men who have heretofore favored Wallace, but who are inclined for Randall first, last, and all the time. Scott, in a strong speech, warned the democracy of a scheme on the part of Wallace to defraud the people of the state of their choice, Samuel J. Handall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—The democratic state central committee has filled the vacancies left in the state ticket by the resignation of Amasa Sprague and C. E. Gorman by the nomination of Elisha Matthews, of Burrillville, for lieutenant governor and Francis L. O'Reilly, of Woonsocket, for attorney general.

BOSTON, March 24.—The Post-to-morrow morning will print several columns of short letters from democratic members of the legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, in which the writers give their preferences for the presidential candidate, first and second choice, and also their views of the tariff question. Tilden leads in each state, save Massachusetts, where he and Butler are about even. He is a strong favorite in Maine, where also the greenback members are heard from in favor of Tilden as first choice. In Vermont nearly every democratic member of the legislature is for Tilden. On the tariff question a majority of all heard from are for "tariff for revenue only" in each state, and an overwhelming majority favor the Morrison bill and a gradual reduction of the tariff taxation. Of the members who declare unequivocally for a continuance of the present high tariff are New Hampshire men, from New Hampshire, and one Massachusetts. Two New Hampshire manufacturers favor an immediate reduction, and one favors the tariff as it is at present.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 24.—An election took place for the new charter was 399. S. B. Bloom (Republican) was elected mayor, and John Middlekauff and John Garling (Democrats) were elected to the city council. Councilmen are elected each year.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24.—The democratic caucus to-night and nominated William Swazey, of Hontecout county, for comptroller.

ANOTHER BATTLE PREDICTED.

SEARIN, March 25.—Osman Digma has assumed the dress of a dervish. His followers, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, are exhorting him to fight a third time, with promises of success. It is expected that a battle will be fought to-morrow, Admiral Hewitt has disbanded the Abyssinian scouts because they thrashed Egyptians, and has liberated female slaves, and ordered that runaways be restored to their masters, on the ground that Egyptian custom allowing slavery remains in force.

LONDON, March 24.—The latest Egyptian advice indicates that the whole country south of Berber is in revolt. The rebels have surrounded the town on all sides and cut off communication with the coast. The situation of Gen. Gordon is considered serious, but not alarming. Two messengers have been sent from Berber to Khartoum carrying concealed letters.

THE JAPANESE WRESTLER WINS.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A wrestling match for \$500 a side between Capt. James Daly, the heavy weight sparrer and wrestler, and Matsada Sarschiki, the Japanese champion, took place to-night at Clarendon hall, in the presence of several hundred spectators. Four falls were to be wrestled—two catch-as-catch-can and two in the Japanese style. Daly won the first and second falls, but the third was called off by lying flat on his back with Jap astride of him. In the second bout, which was according to the Japanese rules, he was less fortunate and found himself pinned to the floor at the end of ten seconds. Daly refused to wrestle after this, claiming a foul, which the referee would not allow, and the match was awarded to Sarschiki. Daly weighed 220 pounds, or thirty-five more than his antagonist, and stood six inches higher.

RECAPTURE OF A WIFE MURDERER.

PORT WAYNE, IND., March 24.—Charles Butler, the wife murderer, who escaped from the Columbus City, Ind., jail a week ago, was arrested yesterday near Woodburn, fifteen miles east of here, on the Wabash railway. The prisoner was brought here and lodged in jail. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for his capture. His relatives live in Columbus, Ohio, and are wealthy. Four other prisoners, who escaped at the same time, are still at large.

A CYCLONE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 24.—At about day-break this morning a cyclone passed over this county, three miles northwest of this place, doing considerable damage to farm property. Eye witnesses describe the storm as approaching with a terrible warning sound, and bursting upon them in all its fury almost immediately. The only injury to persons, so far as can be learned, occurred at Columbia. The cyclone was accompanied by a heavy rain, and the storm was particularly terrible. Hearing the storm approaching, Taylor called his wife, who sprang from her bed and ran into the next room, followed by her husband. Almost instantly the building was leveled and heavy timbers pressed Taylor to the floor, not seriously injuring them however.

A GRANNY BURNED.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., March 24.—About 8 o'clock this evening fire was discovered in the granary of the Hannis Distilling company. The building, together with 17,000 bushels of rye, were totally destroyed. The granary was connected with the distillery, and but for the gallant work of the firemen the distillery and bonded warehouse, in which is stored 20,000 barrels of whisky, would have been wholly destroyed. The buildings are insured.

SWEEP AWAY BY THE CURRENT.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 24.—While four men were crossing New river, near Cripple creek, Wythe county, on Saturday their boat was swept away by the swift current and overturned. Wm. Lackey, colored, was drowned and the others barely escaped. T. J. Sexton, paymaster for the contractors of the Cripple Creek railroad, was one of the occupants of the boat, and lost \$500 in the river.

A THIRTY-NINE-ROUND PRIZE FIGHT.

PORT RICHMOND, Pa., March 24.—Hugh McConnell and John McCormick fought a prize fight of thirty-nine rounds for \$200 a side here last evening. At the close of the twenty-fifth round both men were badly punished, and upon time being called for the fortieth round McCormick was unable to respond. McConnell was declared the victor. The fight lasted two hours and ten minutes.

IN FAVOR OF THE WHISKY BILL.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The directors of the board of trade here to-day took action favoring the passage of the whisky bill, and appointed a committee to prepare a suitable resolution to be forwarded to congress.

BALTIMORE'S FIRE COMMISSIONER.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Mayor Latrobe to-day approved the ordinance of the city council abolishing the office of fire marshal and

substituting a paid commission of three therefor. This evening he sent to the council the name of William H. B. Fessenden, ex-police commissioner; Samuel Kirk, an old fireman, and J. Alex. Preston, lawyer. The nominations were laid over for future action.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SUITS.

Testimony Given by Archbishop Williams as to Priests Receiving Money on Deposit.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 24.—In the superior court this afternoon, before Judge Bacon, the first of Augustinian suits was called, that of Ellen Lahay against the Augustinian society and the archbishop of the diocese of Boston, to recover \$1,500 for money loaned by plaintiff to defendant in divers sums and at sundry times. These, thirteen in number, will be of great interest to all Roman Catholic communicants, inasmuch as upon the result largely rests the title to all Catholic church property in the diocese. It will also affect the title of property held for ecclesiastical purposes of some of the bishops of other dioceses. The court room was crowded to suffocation with depositors and clergyman. Archbishop Williams was the first witness. He testified that he was familiar with the affairs of the Immaculate Conception church under the charge of the Augustinian society. He knew that deposits were received by all pastors of the church. Since he became bishop he had not only discontinued the practice, but had issued written protests against it. He had raised by mortgage on church property \$100,000 to pay depositors. The decrees of the council of Trent and Baltimore were read. Bishop Williams had been a member of the latter council in 1866. The decree which governed the holding of titles of church property was that it be held by the bishop who had full administration of the same in order that all matters pertaining thereto should conform to the ecclesiastical law. Provision was also made that priests keep their own and church property separate, and take no money on deposit without written permission of the bishop under whose control they were, in temporal and spiritual matters. When the witness learned of the condition of the funds of the Augustinian society he had to them to make a common money deposit, but did not do so, anticipating that the difficulties could be surmounted without resorting to insolvency. Witness considered the church property good security for the deposits. The revenue of churches was made up of three sources, a fund, but the accounts were kept separate. The church revenue always exceeded the ordinary expenditures. The court here adjourned.

It is understood that prosecution aim to have the archbishop solely responsible for the deposits made with the Augustinian society because of his temporal and spiritual control over that society.

THE GREAT CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Supplies Some Valuable Statistics About Corn, Wheat, Rye, and Cotton.

The commissioner of agriculture yesterday sent to the senate, in answer to Mr. Plumb's resolution, a report of the amount of corn, wheat, rye, and cotton produced during the past seven years, the quantity exported, and amount of home consumption, with a statement of the extent and character of the crop in 1883, the stock remaining on hand for current use, and the condition of winter grain now growing.

The depreciation in the quality of the corn crop of last year is considered and the stock on hand reported. The proportion of the unmarketable corn was two-fifths of the crop, and amounted to more than 600,000,000 bushels. The stock on hand is 70,000,000 bushels less than usual. It was about 500,000,000 bushels on the first of March.

The report shows that the area of wheat harvested in sixteen years that in 1874 the United States took precedence of France in wheat production, and for a period of nine years has exceeded the product of that country 44 per cent. It states that the rate of yield is increasing in the districts where mixed farming and recuperative methods obtain, and decreasing in the region of consecutive crops of spring wheat.

It shows that the aggregate exports of breadstuffs and animals and their products, since 1861, have exceeded in value the cotton exports during that period and amount to more than \$4,000,000,000.

The average weight of the wheat crop of 1883 is placed at fifty-seven pounds per bushel, and the stock on hand in commercial warehouses and from granaries on the first of March was 150,000,000 bushels, a supply ample for consumption, spring seeding, and probable exportation.

The prospect for the wheat crop of 1884 at the present date is reported as favorable.

AN INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A suit for a limited divorce has been begun by Mrs. Edith Allen against her husband, Vanderbilt Allen, a grandson of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. They were married in Philadelphia in 1880 and lived together until February, 1883, when Mr. Allen left his wife, saying that he would never return to her unless she would give up her certain social position and make against him. The case was before the supreme court to-day on a motion for alimony pendente lite. Several affidavits were submitted to the court, the counsel refusing to read them for the benefit of the spectators. Argument will be continued to-morrow.

COMMODORE WALLER'S WILL.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Surrogate Rollins to-day appointed Hamilton Cole as referee to take testimony in the proceedings which were brought by ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer for the removal of Mary N. Waller as executrix of the estate of the late Commodore John B. Waller. The will of Commodore Waller was admitted to probate, and his widow is the sole legatee and executrix. Ex-Senator Creamer claims that the Waller estate is indebted to him in the sum of \$300,000. This claim was assigned to him by Mrs. Mary J. Hutchins.

TRIAL OF AN EX-PRISON COMMISSIONER.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—The testimony in the trial of J. Frank Morrison, one of the ex-prison commissioners, for malfeasance in office in having furnished supplies for the fire alarm telegraph, which has been before the criminal court and a jury, was closed to-day. The counsel will begin their arguments to-morrow, and it is expected that several days more will be consumed. The highest penalty in the event of conviction is a fine of \$500.

JOHN STETSON GIVES BOND.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The attachment which was obtained by Chas. F. Coghlan, the actor, against John Stetson, the theatrical manager, in a suit brought to recover \$2,100 for services performed as an actor was vacated to-day in the court of common pleas upon a bond being given in the sum of \$2,500 to secure any judgment which may be recovered in the action. Theodore Moss and Sheridan Shook went upon the bond.

VICTORIA REPROACHED WITH PARSONY.

BELLINGHAM, March 24.—The German papers reproach Queen Victoria with parsony, for her intention to attend the marriage of her granddaughter, the Princess of Hesse, only privately.

EPIDEMIC IN OHIO.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 24.—Epidemic prevails here to a remarkable extent among horses, and is reported as being worse than ever before.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Meeting of the Different Committees and Their Proceedings.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of emancipation of the colored people, met last night at Carson's hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, with W. R. Laws, chairman, presiding. George Stewart, president of the emancipation celebration, and the chief marshal, Gilbert L. Joy, attended the meeting. The committee, after perfecting the programme, adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next, 31st instant, when the final business relative to the celebration will be concluded. Chief Marshal Joy will at the same time announce the staff officers who will have charge of the respective divisions. Logan Williams will be right aid and Tilghman Dorsey left aid to the chief marshal, whose headquarters will be at Carson's hotel. Ralph Wornley will be right aid and Richard Williams the left aid to chief of staff, George D. Graham.

The committee on speakers of which A. St. A. Smith is chairman, also met last night at Carson's hotel, and selected Prof. R. T. Greener, of the District of Columbia, and George W. Williams, historian of Massachusetts, as orators of the day. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Hon. J. E. O'Hara, Frederick Douglass, E. A. Forrest, and Prof. J. M. Gregory were also elected to deliver addresses on the evening of the exercises. Rev. Dr. J. E. Hankin was unanimously elected chaplain or the services. Mr. Philip Schuyler was elected to deliver the emancipation edict, and Mr. W. Calvin Chase, editor of the Bee, chosen master of ceremonies. Invitations were requested to be sent to the President of the United States and his cabinet, to the members of the United States district supreme court, the president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, the chiefs of the departments, Rev. R. J. Gumble, Rev. R. S. Laws, John F. Cook, George F. T. Cook, Rev. W. Brooks, and others to occupy seats upon the platform. Mr. C. C. Stewart, of the Baltimore Indicator, was present at the meeting.

The committee on finance, John A. Gray chairman, will meet this evening at the Phillips hotel. The treasurer, James E. Garner, has established his headquarters at Carson's hotel. From Maj. Charles B. Fisher, chairman of the military committee, it was learned that the following colored military organizations will participate in the parade on emancipation day, the oration, Cadet Corps (companies A and B), Capital City Guards, Lincoln Light Infantry, and Webster Rifles. The following military organizations have been invited: From Baltimore, Baltimore Rifles, Monumental City Guards, and Cadet Corps; from Annapolis, the Seaboard Rifles, and Virginia Guards; from Norfolk, the Civic societies that are to take part in the demonstration will be announced at next Monday night's meeting, as also the route of procession. After the parade on emancipation day, the oration will be delivered at the First Congregational church, Rev. Dr. Rankin, pastor, at the corner of Tenth and G streets northwest.

At a conference held at Congress hall, A street south, by representatives of the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third districts, D. A. Lilliyard was chosen to preside and J. C. Lancaster was elected as secretary. They discussed the advisability of forming a consolidation, which they finally agreed upon, thus forming one division in the emancipation procession. The chief marshal for the above-named districts will be elected on Friday night.

LANGSTON AT LARGE.

He Has Not Left the City and Evidently Does Not Fear Arrest.

The fact is well known to the police that Frank Langston, the murderer, is in the northern part of the city and has been since he committed the double crime of murder and attempt at murder. It is known that he has spent a good deal of his time at house on Eleventh street, and that his meals have been taken there in a closed basket. The house in question is said to be a resort for loose females and bad young men. A Republican reporter investigated the matter yesterday, and came to the conclusion that Langston, under the cover of darkness and shielded by his many friends, has been travelling about that part of Washington with little fear of arrest.

OBJECTIONS TO THE POLICE ALARM BOXES.

The Gamewell police alarm boxes do not seem to meet with much favor with the police of the fifth precinct. The officers are required hourly to telephone from the boxes on their beats, and they claim that the system is an interruption of their duties, and keeps their hands engaged upon the boxes when they are looking out for the places they patrol. Two officers are detailed from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. daily in the station to attend to the signal calls. The officers allege many reasons in opposition to the boxes, and say that if citizens with telephones in their business places or residences would grant the officers the use of them, police patrolling would be bettered than by the boxes. Said an officer: "What use would a box be to an officer who has a desperate character under arrest? It would be impossible for him to hold on to his prisoner with one hand and open the box with the other." Many of the objections spoken of were in reason.

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC AUXILIARIES.

An adjourned meeting of the association of democratic employees of the house of representatives was held last evening in the rooms of the committee on reforming the civil service, to receive the report of the committee on organization appointed at the last meeting. Minority and majority reports were submitted. The minority report proposed a plan for election of officers by the officers by the association at large, and the majority report, which was adopted, favored the election of officers by an executive committee to be composed of one person from each district. Members of the committee were elected from thirteen states. An appointed Thursday evening next as the time to complete the organization of the committee and the election of officers. This association is an auxiliary or organization to the democratic congressional campaign committee, and has a membership of about 150.

A JUVENILE FIRE DRESS SOIREE.

Prof. Sheldon's annual juvenile soiree took place last night at his hall, on F street. The attendance was very large, crowding the place to its utmost capacity. Among the many fancy dances there was a Pas de Fleurs by sixteen dear little misses, who looked scarcely large enough to carry the wreaths they held, but they executed the difficult figures without a fault—Louise Widdicombe, Nina Baugher, Hattie Draney, Nettie Sacks, Eva Butler, Alice Butler, Hope Hopkins, Julia Trester, Bertie Gibson, Marian Prector, Gertrude Gates, Minnie Brown, Jessie Stierlin, Kattie J. Siemens, Mira Webb, and Edie Darrell. There were very many pretty and picturesque costumes.

MINISTER WEST'S DINNER.

Hon. Sackville West gave a dinner last night at the British embassy to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Senator and Mrs. Miller, Col. and Mrs. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Count and Countess d'Arches, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE IROQUOIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 24.—Information has reached here that yellow fever has been introduced by the Canadian steamer Iroquois, now on her way to Alaska.

THE WEATHER.

Fair weather, variable winds, nearly stationary barometer. Thermometer—7 a. m., 61.2; 11 a. m., 63.7; 3 p. m., 61.7; 7 p. m., 62.8; 11 p. m., 62.7; maximum, 67.9; minimum, 50.4.